What Is Claimed Is:

1. A method of determining a track pitch of a disc in a disc drive, comprising the steps of:

reading first time information and counting a first frame count of one revolution at a predetermined first position with a first radius to the center of the disc;

reading second time information and counting a second frame count of one revolution at a second position with a second radius to the center of the disc;

calculating the second radius according to the first frame count, the second frame count and the first radius; and

calculating a track pitch of the disc according to the first radius, the second radius, the first time information, the second time information and a linear velocity of the disc drive.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the first radius is the distance from a beginning position of a data area of the disc to the disc center.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the second radius is calculated according to the following equation,

$$r_1 = \frac{F_1}{F_0} \times r_0,$$

wherein r_1 is the second radius, r_0 is the first radius, F_0 is the first frame count, and F_1 is the second frame count.

4. The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the first time information and the second time information are recorded in Q-Code.

5. The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the track pitch is calculated according to the following equation,

$$p = \frac{\pi r_1^2 - \pi r_0^2}{(N_1 - N_0) \times 60 \times v},$$

wherein p is the track pitch, r_0 is the first radius, r_1 is the second radius, N_0 is the first time information, N_1 is the second time information, and v is the linear velocity.

6. A disc drive, comprising:
an optical head; and
a processor used to perform the steps of:
moving the optical head to a first position with a first radius to the center of a disc;
reading first time information and counting a first frame count of one revolution;
moving the optical head to a second position with a second radius to the center of the disc;
reading second time information and counting a second frame count of one revolution;
calculating the second radius according to the first frame count, the second frame count and the first radius; and
calculating a track pitch of the disc according to the first radius, the second radius, the first time

information, the second time information and a linear velocity of the disc drive.

7. The disc drive as claimed in claim 6, wherein the first radius is the distance from a beginning position of a data area of the disc to the disc center.

8. The disc drive as claimed in claim 6 wherein the second radius is calculated according to the following equation,

$$r_1 = \frac{F_1}{F_0} \times r_0,$$

wherein r_1 is the second radius, r_0 is the first radius, F_0 is the first frame count, and F_1 is the second frame count.

9. The disc drive as claimed in claim 6 wherein the first time information and the second time information are recorded in Q-Code.

10. The disc drive as claimed in claim 6 wherein the track pitch is calculated according to the following equation,

$$p = \frac{\pi r_1^2 - \pi r_0^2}{(N_1 - N_0) \times 60 \times v},$$

wherein p is the track pitch, r_0 is the first radius, r_1 is the second radius, N_0 is the first time information, N_1 is the second time information, and v is the linear velocity.

11. A method for determining disc track pitch, for use in a disc device, comprising the steps of:

counting a first frame count of one revolution corresponding to a first position with a first radius

to a center of a disc, in which the first radius is the distance from a beginning position of a data area of the disc to the disc center;

counting a second frame count of one revolution corresponding to a second position with a econd radius to the center of the disc;

calculating the second radius according to the first frame count, the second frame count and the first radius;

reading second time information of the second position; and

calculating a track pitch of the disc according to the first radius, the second radius, the second time information and a linear velocity;

wherein the first radius is the distance from a beginning position of a data area of the disc to the disc center.

12. The method for determining disc track pitch as claimed in claim 11 wherein the second radius is calculated according to the following equation,

$$r_1 = \frac{F_1}{F_0} \times r_0,$$

wherein r_1 is the second radius, r_0 is the first radius, F_0 is the first frame count, and F_1 is the second frame count.

13. The method for determining disc track pitch as claimed in claim 11 wherein the second time information is recorded in Q-Code.

14. The method for determining disc track pitch as claimed in claim 11 wherein the track pitch is calculated according to the following equation,

$$p = \frac{\pi r_1^2 - \pi r_0^2}{N_1 \times 60 \times v},$$

wherein p is the track pitch, r_0 is the first radius, r_1 is the second radius, N_1 is the second time information, and v is the linear velocity.

15. A method for determining disc track pitch, for use in a disc device having an optical head moving according to a track pitch, said method comprising the steps of:

counting a first frame count of one revolution corresponding to a first position with a first radius to a center of a disc;

reading first time information of the first position;

counting a second frame count of one revolution corresponding to a second position with a second radius to the center of the disc;

reading second time information of the second position;

calculating the second radius according to the first frame count, the second frame count and the first radius; and

calculating a track pitch of the disc according to the first radius, the second radius, the first time information, the second time information and a linear velocity.